

Enhanced disinfection of wastewater by combining wetland treatment with bioelectrochemical H_2O_2 production

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Conventional Wetland WasteWater Treatment:

WasteWater;
Domestic or Agricultural



Wetland treatment
Organics (COD) & nutrient removal
Passive disinfection

Discharge to Surface water

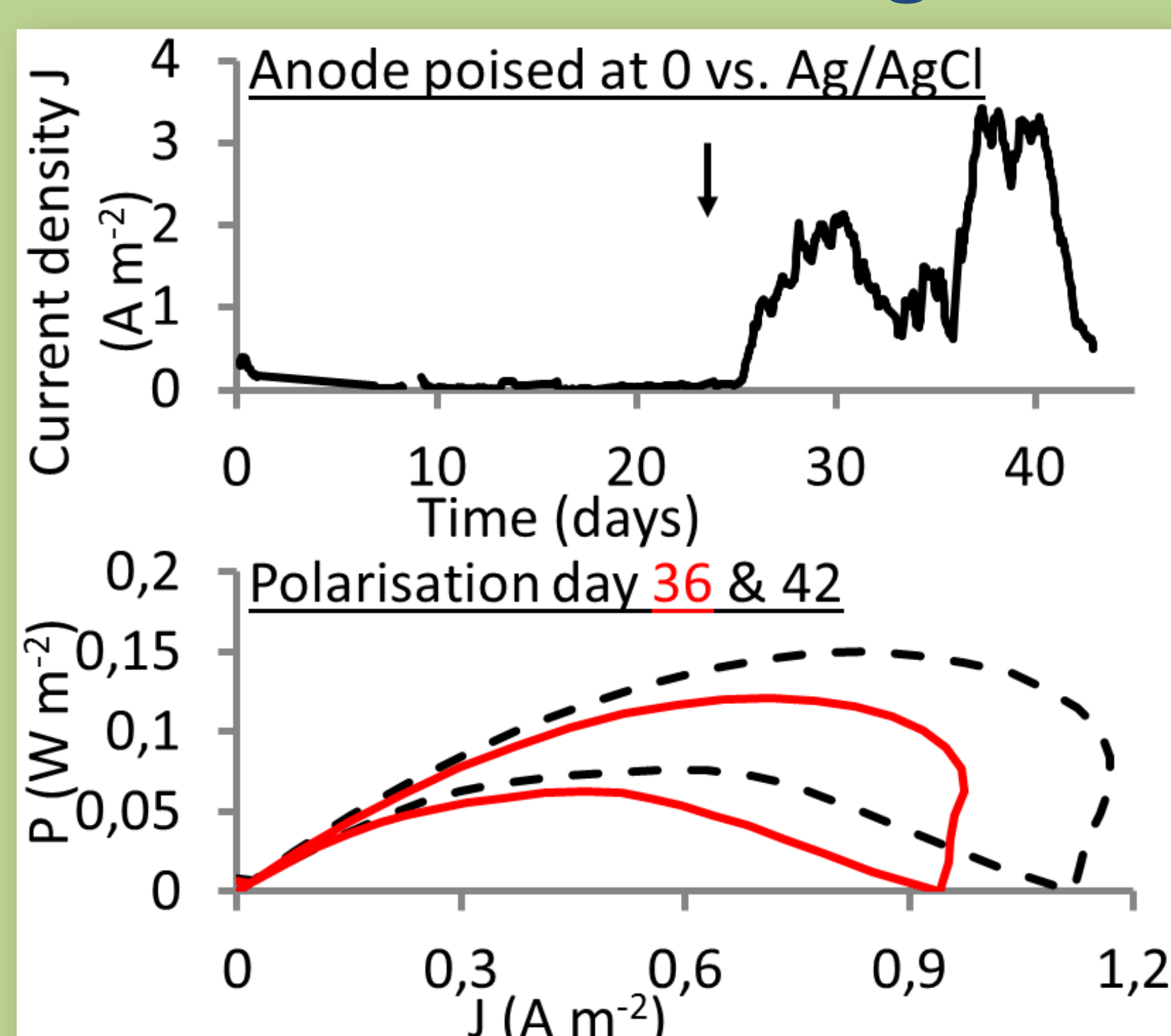
Tuning of rates to match demand in water quality

Cathode performance:

- No difference between wetland effluent (○) and 0.3% NaCl (■) as catholyte
- Maximum cathodic efficiency obtained after 4-7 h (◆) vs. 24 h (◇).
- pH effects can aid in disinfection

Anode performance:

- Current up to 3.5 A m^{-2}
- Anode is limited by soluble organics; arrow indicates addition of soluble organics



Wetland performance:

- Removal rate:
 $27 \pm 18 \text{ gCOD}_{\text{total}} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$
- Effluent contained:
 $161 \pm 187 \text{ mgCOD}_{\text{soluble}} \text{ L}^{-1}$
 $17 \pm 35 \text{ mgCOD}_{\text{solids}} \text{ L}^{-1}$

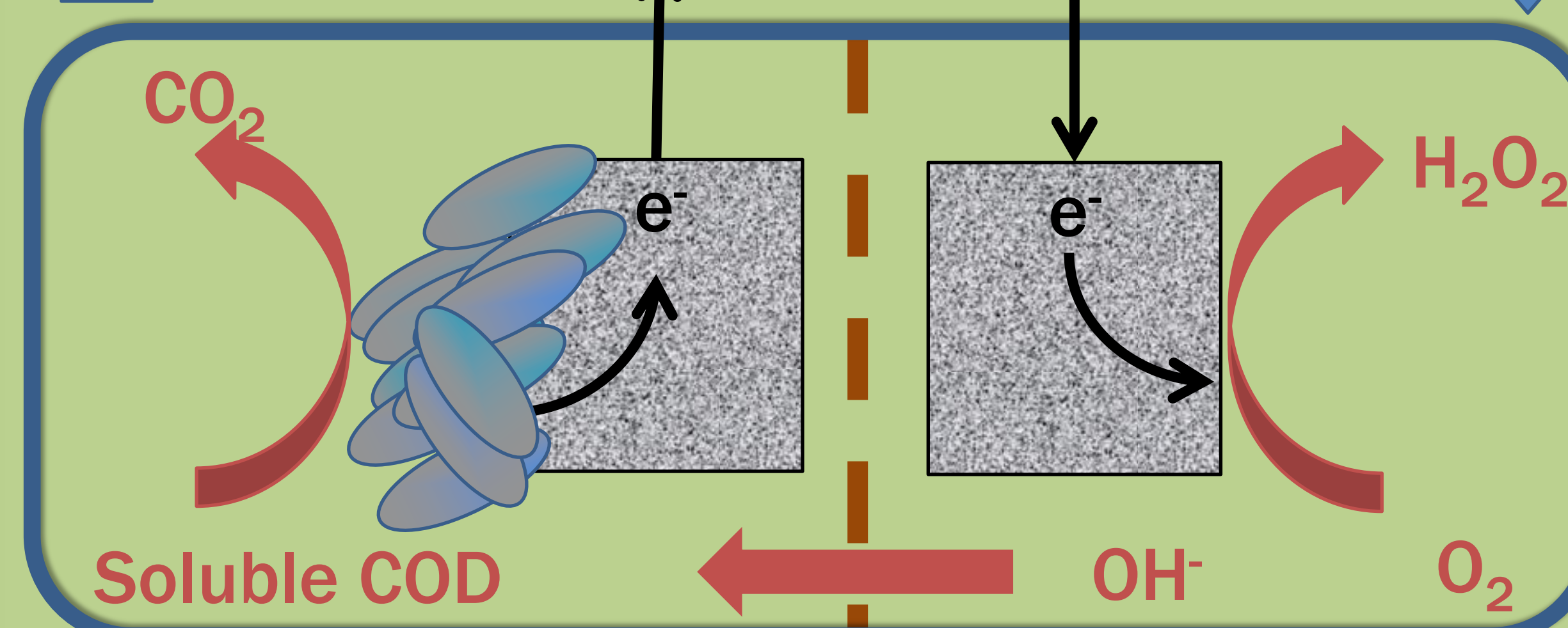
Wetland is a good rapid filter!
Effluent is used to drive current production in the anode of the bioelectrochemical system (BES)

WasteWater;
Domestic or Agricultural

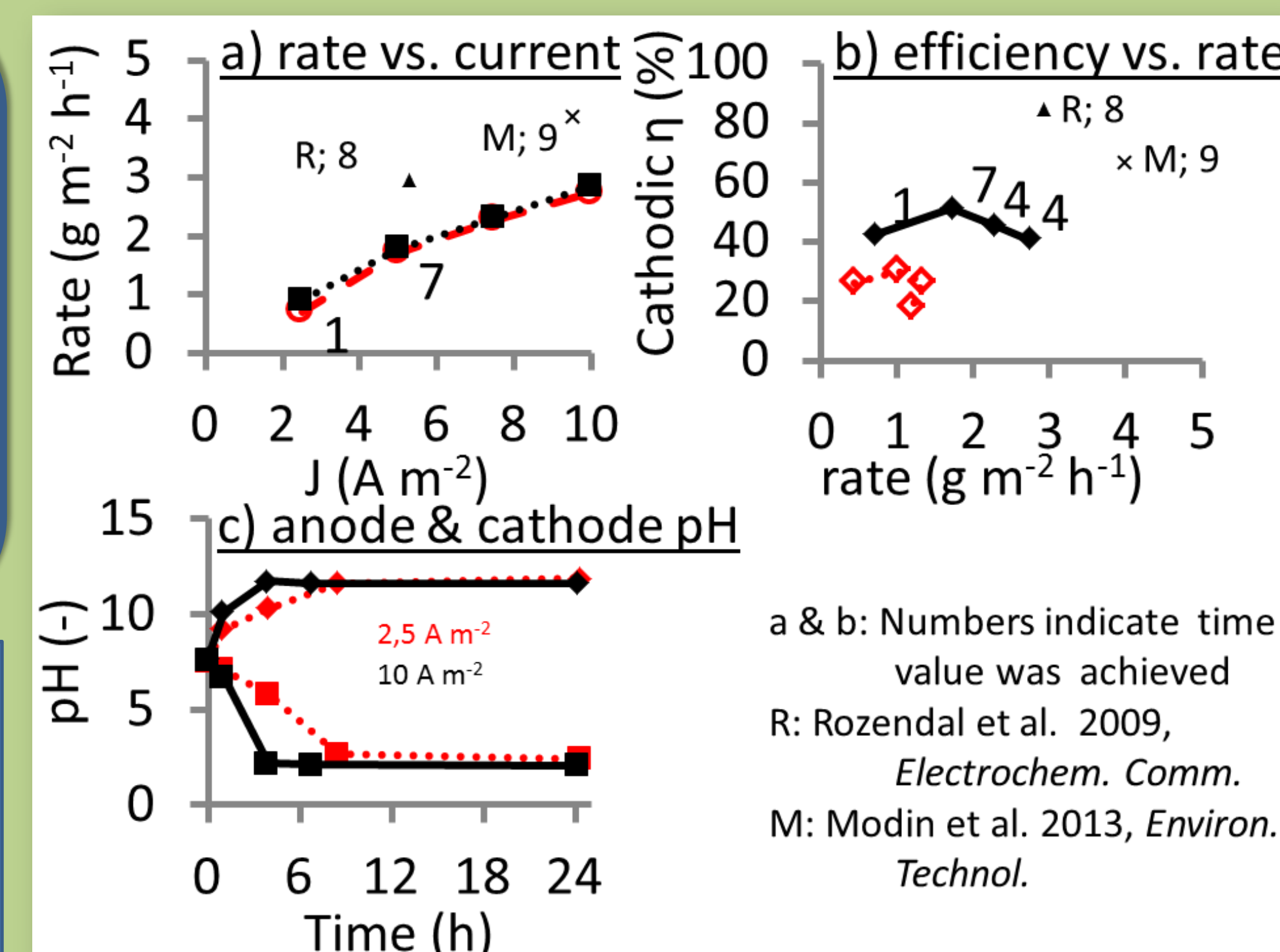


Optional Wetland treatment
Nutrient removal & polishing

Potentiostat

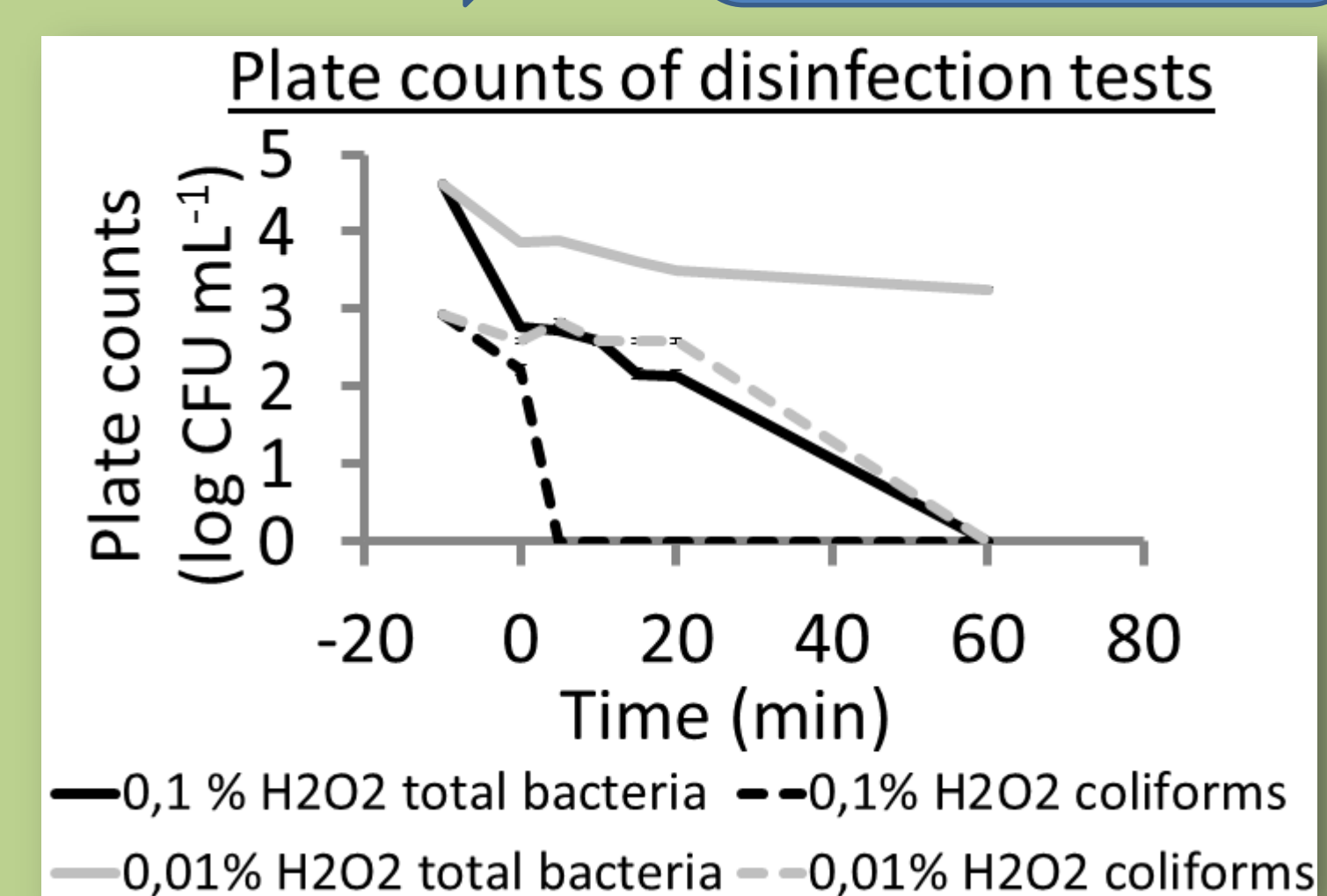


Wetland treatment
Rapid filtration & high rate solids removal
+ EXTRA COD due to rhizodeposition



a & b: Numbers indicate time value was achieved
R: Rozendal et al. 2009, *Electrochem. Comm.*
M: Modin et al. 2013, *Environ. Technol.*

Disinfection



Re-use!

Conclusion

Integrated wetland/BES system shows various benefits:

- 1) Increased wetland loading rate,
- 2) Increased disinfection rate, i.e. higher water quality
- 3) Electrical power output.

Acknowledgements: